Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tinctly flattened, though convex. Umbilicus somewhat exceeding one-third the total diameter, broad, deep and perspective, the sutures within it strongly impressed.

Diameter 7 cm.; width of last whorl at aperture (measured below) 26 mm.; alt. of same about 19 mm.

The surface of the cast is smooth, not showing the impression of the anal fasciole. The sinus was probably short, at least in comparison with the large recent species; but as the latter third of the specimen is largely concealed by a hard arenaceous matrix, no impression of the anal sinus can be made out. The unremoved matrix shows clear impressions (external moulds) of the characteristic Lower and Middle Marl bed species *Plicatula urticosa* Mort. and *Ostrœa larva* Lam.

In *Pleurotomaria perlata* Conr., the periphery is more strongly keeled and the umbilicus narrower than in this species. In *Pleurotrema solariformis* Whitf. the whorls are flatter both outside and within the umbilicus, and the slit is said to be bridged at intervals, though this last feature is excessively obscure if present in the type specimen.

The specimen described above is the property of Henry L. Balderston and has for the present been deposited in the museum of the Academy.

The type of *Cirrus crotaloides* Morton is a much smaller shell, alt. 18, diam. 39 mm. It is an internal cast of whitish calcareous material ("rotten limestone"). The last whorl has been broken above near the aperture, and the whorls of spire are slightly distorted on one side by pressure, and have lost considerable material by erosion. The umbilicus is filled to its verge with a calcareo-arenaceous matrix, harder than the cast itself, and a narrowly conic protuberance of the same material projects over the apex. This has been mistaken by Morton for the true spire, which accounts for his words "the two first whorls [sic] suddenly produced." In reality the true apex of the shell is concealed by this bit of hard matrix, about three whorls being visible. The contour of the last whorl is practically identical with that shown in the middle figure of the plate illustrating the Mullica Hill specimen. No impression of the anal sinus or fasciole is visible on the cast.

Erie, the locality where Conrad collected the type of *crotaloides*, is on the Black Warrior River, in the Selma Chalk or "Rotten Limestone" member of the Alabama Cretaceous.

JANUARY 21.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Fifty-two persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication :—

"Descriptions of New Species of Mollusks," by H. A. Pilsbry.

"The Molting of Birds with special reference to the Plumage of the Smaller Birds of Eastern North America," by Witmer Stone.

The deaths of George Edward Dobson and Don Antonio del Castillo, correspondents, were announced.

JANUARY 28.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Thirteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Contributions to the Zoology of Tennessee, No. 3, Mammals," by Samuel N. Rhoads, was presented for publication.

A resolution having been adopted at the preceding meeting providing for an inquiry as to the best method of exterminating the Tussock Moth, *Orgyia leucostigma,* with which the city squares and trees are infested, the subject was referred to the Entomological Section, a committee of which reported as follows:—

We would recommend for the destruction and extermination of the Tussock Moth, *Orgyia leucostigma,* that as soon as possible all the egg masses be hand-picked from the trees and destroyed. To be effective, this must be done before the first day of April. The trunk of each tree should be encircled about five feet from the ground by a band of "Raupenleim" or Dendroline, four inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick; this band should be renewed once a month during the summer season. All eggs, cocoons and caterpillars segregated below the band should be gathered and burned; or they may be killed by steam or by the flame apparatus used by house painters.

The committee is confident that the above method, if properly carried out, will exterminate the species in a given locality in two or three seasons, and put them under control the first summer. The committee has never seen this method properly carried out. Failure in the past has been due to the integrity of the band not being maintained and to the fact that a few segregated insects and eggs were simply brushed to the ground where the eggs hatched and the caterpillars reascended the trees. The life-history of the species will show why the methods described must prove successful, and we append an account of the transformations of this defoliator of our shade trees:—

"These caterpillars are first noticed on the trees in May, quite small, feeding on the leaves, and somewhat indifferently on either